

Fund description and summary of investment policy

The Fund is a feeder fund and invests only in the Orbis Global Equity Fund, managed by Allan Gray’s offshore investment partner, Orbis Investment Management Limited. The Orbis Global Equity Fund is designed to be exposed to all of the risks and rewards of selected global shares. Returns are likely to be volatile, especially over short- and medium-term periods. Although the Fund’s investment universe is global, the units in the Fund are priced and traded daily in rands.

ASISA unit trust category: Global – Equity – General

Fund objective and benchmark

The Fund aims to outperform global stock markets over the long term, without taking on greater risk. Its benchmark is the MSCI World Index, including income, after withholding taxes.

How we aim to achieve the Fund’s objective

The Fund invests only in the Orbis Global Equity Fund. The Orbis Global Equity Fund is designed to be exposed to all of the risks and rewards of selected global shares. Orbis uses in-house research to identify companies around the world whose shares can be purchased for less than Orbis’ assessment of their long-term intrinsic value. This long-term perspective enables Orbis to buy shares which are shunned by the stock market because of their unexciting or poor short-term prospects, but which are relatively attractively priced if one looks to the long term. This is the same approach as that used by Allan Gray to invest in South African equities, except that Orbis is able to choose from many more shares, listed internationally.

Suitable for those investors who

- Seek exposure to diversified international equities to provide long-term capital growth
- Wish to invest in international assets through a rand-denominated fund
- Are comfortable with global stock market and currency fluctuation and risk of capital loss
- Typically have an investment horizon of more than five years
- Wish to use the Fund as a global equity ‘building block’ in a diversified multi-asset class portfolio

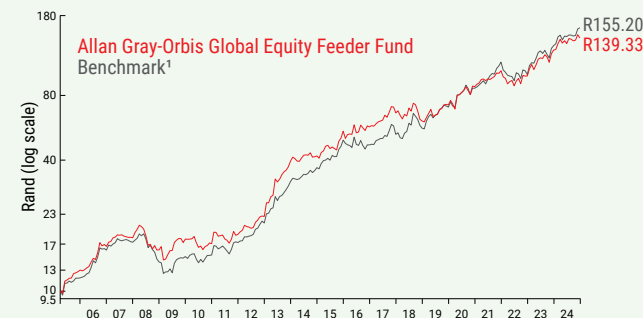
Fund availability: Subject to offshore capacity constraints. Please visit our website or contact our Client Service Centre for further information about any constraints that may apply.

Fund information on 31 December 2024

Fund size	R31.7bn
Number of units	228 575 084
Price (net asset value per unit)	R138.63
Class	A

Performance net of all fees and expenses

Value of R10 invested at inception with all distributions reinvested



1. MSCI World Index, including income, after withholding taxes (source: Bloomberg), performance as calculated by Allan Gray as at 31 December 2024. From inception to 15 May 2023, the benchmark was the FTSE World Index, including income.
2. This data reflects the latest available inflation numbers for South Africa and the United States of America, as published by IRESS as of 30 November 2024.
3. Maximum percentage decline over any period. The maximum rand drawdown occurred from 6 June 2008 to 10 March 2009 and maximum benchmark drawdown occurred from 5 June 2008 to 6 March 2009. Drawdown is calculated on the total return of the Fund/benchmark (i.e. including income).
4. The percentage of calendar months in which the Fund produced a positive monthly return since inception.
5. The standard deviation of the Fund’s monthly return. This is a measure of how much an investment’s return varies from its average over time.
6. These are the highest or lowest consecutive 12-month returns since inception. This is a measure of how much the Fund and the benchmark returns have varied per rolling 12-month period. The Fund’s highest annual return occurred during the 12 months ended 31 December 2013 and the benchmark’s occurred during the 12 months ended 31 December 2013. The Fund’s lowest annual return occurred during the 12 months ended 31 March 2009 and the benchmark’s occurred during the 12 months ended 31 March 2009. All rolling 12-month figures for the Fund and the benchmark are available from our Client Service Centre on request.

% Returns	Fund		Benchmark ¹		CPI inflation ²	
	ZAR	US\$	ZAR	US\$	ZAR	US\$
Cumulative:						
Since inception (1 April 2005)	1293.3	361.0	1452.0	413.5	185.7	63.9
Annualised:						
Since inception (1 April 2005)	14.3	8.0	14.9	8.6	5.5	2.5
Latest 10 years	13.1	7.7	15.7	10.2	4.9	2.9
Latest 5 years	14.9	8.4	18.0	11.3	4.9	4.2
Latest 3 years	12.0	6.0	12.7	6.6	5.3	4.3
Latest 2 years	21.9	15.8	27.6	21.2	4.2	2.9
Latest 1 year	13.5	11.7	20.6	18.7	2.9	2.7
Year-to-date (not annualised)	13.5	11.7	20.6	18.7	2.9	2.7
Risk measures (since inception)						
Maximum drawdown ³	-34.1	-52.8	-38.0	-57.6	n/a	n/a
Percentage positive months ⁴	62.9	58.6	61.2	63.7	n/a	n/a
Annualised monthly volatility ⁵	15.1	17.0	14.2	15.8	n/a	n/a
Highest annual return ⁶	78.2	64.1	54.2	58.4	n/a	n/a
Lowest annual return ⁶	-29.7	-44.8	-32.7	-47.3	n/a	n/a

Meeting the Fund objective

Since inception and over the latest 10- and five-year periods, the Fund has underperformed its benchmark. The Fund has provided returns in excess of CPI inflation for all three periods. The Fund experiences periods of underperformance in pursuit of its objective of creating long-term wealth for investors, without taking on greater risk of loss than the global stock market. The maximum drawdown and lowest annual return numbers, in the 'Performance net of all fees and expenses' table, show that the Fund has successfully reduced downside risk in periods of negative market returns.

Income distributions for the last 12 months

To the extent that income earned in the form of dividends and interest exceeds expenses in the Fund, the Fund will distribute any surplus annually.	31 Dec 2024
Cents per unit	3.0952

Annual management fee

Allan Gray does not charge an annual management fee but is paid a marketing and distribution fee by Orbis.

Orbis charges an annual management fee within the underlying Orbis Global Equity Fund. The fee rate is calculated based on the Orbis fund's performance relative to its benchmark. For more information please refer to the Orbis Global Equity Fund factsheet and prospectus, which can be found at www.orbis.com.

Total expense ratio (TER) and transaction costs (updated quarterly)

The annual management fee charged by Orbis is included in the TER. The TER is a measure of the actual expenses incurred by the Fund over a one and three-year period (annualised). Since Fund returns are quoted after deduction of these expenses, the TER should not be deducted from the published returns (refer to page 4 for further information). Transaction costs are disclosed separately.

TER and transaction costs breakdown for the 1- and 3-year period ending 31 December 2024	1yr %	3yr %
Total expense ratio	1.06	1.24
Fee for benchmark performance	1.10	1.28
Performance fees	-0.10	-0.09
Other costs excluding transaction costs	0.06	0.05
VAT	0.00	0.00
Transaction costs (including VAT)	0.11	0.10
Total investment charge	1.17	1.34

Top 10 share holdings on 31 December 2024

Company	% of portfolio
QXO	7.4
Corpay (was FLEETCOR)	5.7
Alphabet	4.5
Interactive Brokers Group	4.4
UnitedHealth Group	4.0
Nintendo	3.8
Elevance Health	3.4
Global Payments	2.9
RXO	2.9
RenaissanceRe Holdings	2.6
Total (%)	41.5

Asset allocation on 31 December 2024

This fund invests solely into the Orbis Global Equity Fund

	Total	United States	UK	Europe ex-UK ⁷	Japan	Other ⁷	Emerging markets
Net equities	99.0	54.9	10.9	10.1	4.5	3.6	15.0
Property	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Money market and cash	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Total (%)	100.0	55.3	11.1	10.2	4.5	3.6	15.4
Currency exposure	100.0	54.2	5.7	9.5	14.6	8.6	7.5
Benchmark	100.0	73.9	3.4	11.5	5.4	5.8	0.0

7. Refers to developed markets only.

Note: There may be slight discrepancies in the totals due to rounding.

The difference in long-term shareholder value creation between an average or even top quartile CEO and a top 1% CEO can defy the imagination. Few examples provide a more vivid illustration than Howmet Aerospace, which we owned in the Fund almost continuously from 2013 until this most recent quarter.

For the first five years of our investment, the company languished and badly underperformed the market, suffering from a lack of price and cost discipline, terrible capital allocation, poor investor communication, corporate governance challenges and a revolving door of CEOs. Finally, in early 2019, Howmet installed John Plant as CEO.

Upon taking the helm at Howmet, John moved with breakneck speed, spinning off and selling non-core businesses, instilling commercial discipline across the organisation to ensure the company was fairly compensated for the value it delivered to customers, simplifying the organisational structure and eliminating layers of management, removing structural costs, driving operational focus, and reinvesting in those areas where the company was most competitively advantaged.

Now, nearly six years later, the results have been extraordinary. Howmet shares have outperformed their aerospace peers and the US market by a wide margin – and John's transformation of the company will rightly go down in the annals of corporate history as one of the greatest industrial turnarounds of the last several decades.

Most notably, John achieved these results during a period of unprecedented challenges in the commercial aerospace market and with the same assets as his predecessors – he simply was much more effective.

CEO talent is a necessary ingredient for such extraordinary achievement but is usually insufficient without the right motivation. Ideally, the largest dose of such motivation is intrinsic – but financial incentives matter a lot, and often more than we want to admit. Great CEOs, like great investors, are hungry to eat their own cooking and will seek opportunities that allow them to participate meaningfully in the value they create. Today, John's ownership stake in Howmet is worth approximately US\$400m. For shareholders, this should be a cause for celebration – but is exactly the sort of outcome that many corporate boards seek to avoid because of the ire it can draw from proxy advisers and passive investors who are often more focused on the absolute dollar value of management compensation than value-for-money.

Our preference, therefore, is to avoid the problem altogether by investing alongside principals like John. Our experience has been that a top 1% talent with a meaningful ownership interest in the business is an extraordinarily powerful force for long-term shareholder value creation. Of course, these opportunities are rare – and even less likely to be undiscovered by other investors – so we have to make the most of them when they come along. Fortunately, the vast US market provides a fertile hunting ground, and we are pleased that a substantial portion of the Fund's US holdings today fall into this bucket.

Last quarter, we wrote in detail about Brad Jacobs and our investment in QXO. In our view, Brad is the quintessential top 1% owner-entrepreneur, and our investments in his companies today (QXO, RXO, GXO and XPO) represent about 15% of the Fund. Other US companies that we believe fall into this category include Interactive Brokers (Thomas Peterffy and Milan Galik, 4% of the Fund), Motorola Solutions (Greg Brown, 1% of the Fund) and Corpay (Ron Clarke, 6% of the Fund). Collectively, these stocks represent more than a quarter of the Fund today and about half of the Fund's US exposure.

Of these positions, Corpay – now the Fund's second-largest holding – is worth a closer look. Chairman and CEO Ron Clarke, who built the company over the last 20+ years, owns about 5% of the shares, and we have high conviction that he is very much a top 1% CEO.

Corpay helps other companies manage their expenses and pay their vendors. Under Ron's leadership, long-term results have been stunning, with 10%+ revenue growth, 30% returns on equity and 20% earnings per share growth. These metrics put Corpay in a rarified group – only a small handful of well-loved, celebrated businesses like Microsoft, Nvidia and Visa have achieved similar results over the last decade.

Despite these impressive attributes and a track record of shareholder value creation, Corpay shares have lagged in recent years due to a confluence of short-term headwinds and investor fears about potential disruption in the company's fuel card business. Since 2021, shares have derated from about 22 times forward earnings to about 15 times, while the S&P 500's multiple has risen to 28 times forward earnings. Meanwhile, the likes of Microsoft, Nvidia and Visa currently trade at 31 times, 31 times and 27 times forward earnings, respectively.

We believe this creates an unusually attractive opportunity. Indeed, not only do we expect recent headwinds to abate, but we see potential for revenue growth to accelerate above 10% over the next three to five years. Additionally, as with all great entrepreneurs, Ron is not simply drifting along with the tide but is instead continuously exploring new potential avenues of value creation.

It's not often that we can find a business with Corpay's superior fundamentals trading at a meaningful discount to the US market. It is even more unusual to find one that is also run by a top 1% owner-CEO like Ron Clarke.

Over the last quarter, we increased the Fund's position in Elevance Health and exited our positions in premium spirits manufacturer Diageo and Korea-based technology hardware company Samsung Electronics.

Adapted from a commentary contributed by Matt Adams, Orbis Investment Management (U.S.), L.P., San Francisco

Fund manager quarterly commentary as at 31 December 2024

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Management Company

Allan Gray Unit Trust Management (RF) (Pty) Ltd (the "Management Company") is registered as a management company under the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act 45 of 2002, in terms of which it operates unit trust portfolios under the Allan Gray Unit Trust Scheme, and is supervised by the Financial Sector Conduct Authority (FSCA). The Management Company is incorporated under the laws of South Africa and has been approved by the regulatory authority of Botswana to market its unit trusts in Botswana, however, it is not supervised or licensed in Botswana. Allan Gray (Pty) Ltd (the "Investment Manager"), an authorised financial services provider, is the appointed investment manager of the Management Company and is a member of the Association for Savings & Investment South Africa (ASISA). The trustee/custodian of the Allan Gray Unit Trust Scheme is Rand Merchant Bank, a division of FirstRand Bank Limited. The trustee/custodian can be contacted at RMB Custody and Trustee Services: Tel: +27 (0)11 301 6335 or www.rmb.co.za.

Performance

Collective investment schemes in securities (unit trusts or funds) are generally medium- to long-term investments. The value of units may go down as well as up and past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance. Movements in exchange rates may also cause the value of underlying international investments to go up or down. The Management Company does not provide any guarantee regarding the capital or the performance of the Fund. Performance figures are provided by the Investment Manager and are for lump sum investments with income distributions reinvested. Actual investor performance may differ as a result of the investment date, the date of reinvestment and dividend withholding tax.

Fund mandate

Funds may be closed to new investments at any time in order to be managed according to their mandates. Unit trusts are traded at ruling prices and can engage in borrowing and scrip lending. The funds may borrow up to 10% of their market value to bridge insufficient liquidity.

Unit price

Unit trust prices are calculated on a net asset value basis, which is the total market value of all assets in the Fund, including any income accruals and less any permissible deductions from the Fund, divided by the number of units in issue. Forward pricing is used and fund valuations take place at approximately 16:00 each business day. Purchase and redemption requests must be received by the Management Company by 14:00 each business day to receive that day's price. Unit trust prices are available daily on www.allangray.co.za.

Fees

Permissible deductions may include management fees, brokerage, securities transfer tax, auditor's fees, bank charges and trustee fees. A schedule of fees, charges and maximum commissions is available on request from Allan Gray. For more information about our annual management fees, refer to the [frequently asked questions](#), available via the Allan Gray website.

Minimum disclosure document and quarterly general investors' report **Issued:** 10 January 2025

Total expense ratio (TER) and transaction costs

The total expense ratio (TER) is the annualised percentage of the Fund's average assets under management that has been used to pay the Fund's actual expenses over the past one- and three-year periods. The TER includes the annual management fees that have been charged (both the fee at benchmark and any performance component charged), VAT and other expenses like audit and trustee fees. Transaction costs (including brokerage, securities transfer tax, Share Transactions Totally Electronic (STRATE) and FSCA Investor Protection Levy and VAT thereon) are shown separately. Transaction costs are necessary costs in administering the Fund and impact Fund returns. They should not be considered in isolation as returns may be impacted by many other factors over time, including market returns, the type of financial product, the investment decisions of the investment manager, and the TER. Since Fund returns are quoted after the deduction of these expenses, the TER and transaction costs should not be deducted again from published returns. As unit trust expenses vary, the current TER cannot be used as an indication of future TERs. A higher TER does not necessarily imply a poor return, nor does a low TER imply a good return. Instead, when investing, the investment objective of the Fund should be aligned with the investor's objective and compared against the performance of the Fund. The TER and other funds' TERs should then be used to evaluate whether the Fund performance offers value for money. The sum of the TER and transaction costs is shown as the total investment charge (TIC).

Feeder fund

A feeder fund is a unit trust that invests in another single unit trust, which charges its own fees. Allan Gray does not charge any additional fees in its feeder funds.

FTSE Russell Index

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MSCI Index

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